# LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Russia on the Eve of Momentous Reforms.

MUKHTAR PACHA'S MISSION.

Canovas del Castillo is Called to Form a Ministry.

KING JOHN ADVANCES.

Gambetta's Policy Begins to Bear Fruit.

THE CRADLE OF METHODISM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Dec. 9, 1879. It is reported in Russian circles at Berlin that the condition of the Czarina has greatly

The French Senate has restored the original figures of the estimate for the stipends of the bishops, which the Chamber of Deputies had

A fast train on the Great Eastern Railway ran off the track at Manningtree, Essex, and the driver and stoker were killed. Several passen-

The Times' Vienna despatch says:—"According to advices sent by Mukhtar Pacha to the Porte he is confident of being able to fulfil his mission peaceably."

The committee of the upper house of the Reichsrath has adopted a resolution in favor of restoring the Army bill, which was amended by the lower house, to its original form.

he damage done aboard the Guion line steamer Arizona by the fire on Sunday morning is confined to a few bales of cotton in the forward part of the hold, where the fire originated. The Fanfulla, of Rome, has reason to believe that an understanding on the Greek frontier and Egyptian questions has been arrived at be-tween the governments at Berlin, Vienna and

The city of Grosswardein, Hungary, which was inundated by the overflow of the Koros River, is now out of danger. Since Sunday other floods have been reported in Transyl-

The dissolution of the Bulgarian Assembly by Prince Alexander has produced the utmost as tonishment among the opposition members, who, being in the majority, expected to come

The British Admiralty have received a telegram announcing a boiler accident on board the war sloop Pelican, of the Pacific station, by which three persons were killed and a number of others injured.

Intelligence has been received at Singapore that Pra Peccha, son-in-law of Mr. Thomas G. Knox, late British political agent and Consul General at Bangkok, has been barbarously be-headed at Pechim, Siam, and that Pra Peccha's father and brothers have been imprisoned.

A note has been drawn up by a committee of amnestied Communists on the Amnesty bill, saying that there are flaws in M. le Royer's recent report, and charging that the government is granting amnesty to the authors of Bonapart-ist pamphlets, with whom the Communists disclaimed all alliance.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

A Cairo despatch to the Standard says :- "Information from Massowah represents that King John is marching forward with the main body of the Abyssinian army and forty g It is said that he is determined occupy the districts of Sensar and Galabat in Blue Nile territory. He declares that European intervention will not prevent him from enforcing his just claims, including an indemnity for past Egyptian aggression. REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

The Times' Vienna correspondent states that advices have been received from St. Petersburg that a full meeting of the Imperial Council will be held to-day to examine into the internal situation of Russia and determine upon a policy to be adopted. It is believed that the decision will be of momentous importance for Russia and the whole of Europe.

GUNPOWDER PLOTS IN RUSSIA. There is a well founded suspicion that one of

the principals concerned in the plot against the Czar's life by the explosion here last week is a Berlin correspondent reports that close to the Odessa railway station three mines filled with gunpowder and nitro-glycerine have been dis-

A Vienna despatch to the Daily Telegraph says:—"The news of the appointment of General Ignaties as Russian Ambassador to Rome has created quite a scare in government circles here. Semi-official newspapers qualify it as a provocation to Austria." The correspondent of he Post telegraphs from Berlin that the report of the appointment of General Ignatieff as Russian Ambassador to Rome is unfounded. GREVY AND HIS MINISTERS.

Paris correspondents are beginning to canviting the Senate to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but nothing is yet known in public of attitude of President Grévy touching the recent Ministerial disputes. The Temps states that, notwithstanding the urgent advice of his friends to remain in office, M. Le Royer, Minis ter of Justice, is determined to resign from the Cabinet on the ground of ill health.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Queen Victoria received yesterday, at Wind-Castle, some of the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the Zulu war, and conferred the Victoria Cross and other decorations on one corporal and three privates of the Rorke's Drift garrison. Generals Newdigate, Crealock, Pearson and other South African com-manders attended the ceremony.

PIRE IN THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE.

The Standard's Paris despatch says the Luxembourg Palace has narrowly escaped destruction. A fire which had been smouldering for ne time broke out under the flooring of the library, but was discovered and extinguished before it had extended. A number of books were burned.

A FLOATING "ELDORADO." The British India Steam Navigation Company's ship Eldorado, with ninety-five passengers and a lascar crew of about sixty, put into Plymouth on Saturday last to repair damage sustained after a hairbreath escape from total loss in the Bay of where she lay for thirty during a storm on Wednesday and Thursday in a state of total disablement. Nearly all her crew during the whole time of her danger were

incapacitated for duty by fear, and but for the exertions of the passengers there is little ques-tion that she would have gone down. The waves broke one of the ventilating shafts of the vessel and flooded the engine room, and all the fires were extinguished. The lascar crew abandoned their posts, and the male passengers, at the captain's call, baled and pumped water from Wednesday night to Thursday night, when the storm abated and the fires were relighted.

BRENNAN IN COURT.

EXAMINATION OF THE LAND LEAGUE'S SECRE TARY-WANE OF PUBLIC INTEREST-EPI-GRAMS OF MR. TRENCH-HUMOR OF MR CHARLES O'MALLEY-HOOTING MR. BOND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CASTLEBAR Dec 8 1879. Thomas Brennan was examined to-day, and Castlebar seemed a bustling town with the rowds that gathered in the streets and the police that hurried between jail and courthouse. The crown lawyers and Messrs. Louden, Davitt and Egann, the prisoner's friends, with reporters and others interested in the case arrived in the morning. The prisoner walked from the jail accompanied by three constables and followed by a cheering rabble. The court was crowded, but the interest in the arrest throughout Ireland is slight in comparison with the excitement caused by the arrest of the Sligo prisoners. This was shown by the fact that only six reporters were sent to the examination, whereas about thirty had attended at Sligo. The law adviser only sent his assistant, Mr. Trench, who is a cousin of Lord Clan-

carty.
POLITICS, POCKET OR POPULARITY The latter opened the case, saving that he prosecuted not only for the government, but on behalf of the tenant farmers, to save them from a class of people who were going through the country and telling them that sworn contracts were illegal. Some of these men were doubtless honest. The majority were working for self-aggrandisementeither for politics, pocket or popularity. Brennan was defended by a local lawyer, Mr. Charles O'Malley. Sub-Inspector Carter, the prosecutor, swore to Brennan's speech. He swore that the meeting was orderly. Mr. Bond, a Dublin Express reporter, swore to his shorthand report of the speech. He did not to report for the government. He was asked subsequently to furnish his notes and did so. The witness was severely crossexamined and held up to contempt for volun-

A NEW RUNNYMEDE. The defence called no witnesses. Mr. O'Malley made an eccentric speech. He quoted Hume and represented that the present agitation was the same as the Barons' demand for Magna Charta. Mr. Trench briefly replied. The Court retired, and on their return committed the prisoner for trial in £200 bail. The curious leniency of the authorities cannot be better shown than by the fact that Brennan was allowed at recess to go to the hotel for lunch without escort. This good treatment is the result of Mr. Parnell's visit to Dublin Castle and his demand for exceptional treatment. Brennan was followed, when finally liberated, to the hotel, from the windows of which he made a speech, torcible and eloquent in its language, but more moderate than his usual utterances. Mr. Bond had to be escorted from the Court House to his hotel been threatened by the crowd, which followed him, hooting, hissing and groaning.

tarily giving information to the government.

# WESLEY'S CHAPEL.

BURNING OF AN HISTORIC WESLEYAN PLACE OF WORSHIP IN LONDON-THE "NEW CHAPEL" IN THE CITY ROAD, FORMERLY THE HEAD CHURCH OF LONDON METHODISM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1879. By the fire on Sunday which threatened the total destruction of the Wesleyan Chapel in City road, London, the main chapel was greatly injured and the historic building, Wesley's Morning Chapel, was gutted. Wesley's pulpit was saved. The beautiful frescoed ceiling is irreparably injured and great doubts are entertained whether the roof of the structure can be restored. [The old chapel thus nearly destroyed deserves more than a passing notice, connected as it is so intimately with the history and development of the Methodist Church in London. "For five and thirty years," says the Rev. L. Tyermann, "Wesley and his friends had worshipped in 'the old Foundery' (in Windmill street). Here hundreds, perhaps thousands, had been converted; but as the building was only held on lease, they were now in danger of losing it." On October 15, 1775, Wesley wrote to his brother:-"On Friday I hope be in London, and to talk with the committee about building a new foundery." Five months afterward the great reformer started the first subscription, and at three meetings raised upward of \$5,000. In the following November the building plans were agreed upon, and in April, 1777, Wesley laid the foundation stone, and on Sunday, No-vember 1, 1778, he opened the new chapel by preaching in the morning on part of Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple. He wrote at the time, "It is perfectly neat, but not fine, and contains far more people than the Foundery." Says the Rev. Mr. Tyermann further :—"The chapel in City road will always stand as a thanksgiving monument, raised not by the London Methodists merely but by the Methodists throughout the three kingdoms. The days of the old Foundery have long been ended. The New Chapel still stands and, we trust, will ever stand, by far the most sacred and attractive edifice in the Methodist world. Not for a hundred pretentions Gothic structures would the Methodists of the olden type give up this. Though its ceiling may be somewhat low, yet, taken as a whole, its architecture, for neatness and commodiousness and solidity, has been but rarely equalled by the more preten-tious Methodist buildings of the present day. For many a year the chapel in City road was the head of London Methodism; and, though there are now more than twenty heads. all owe a respectful obeisance to this. Hail to old City road! When we think of the ministers who have occupied its pulpit, of the families who have occupied its pews, of the dead resting in graves around its walls and of the interesting events which make up its story we feel that of all the Methodist meeting houses in existence—Gothic or otherwise, marble or mudden-there is not one to equal this."]

CAMPOS RETREATS.

HERRERA TRIES VAINLY TO FORM A NEW SPANISH MINISTRY-CANOVAS RECALLED TO THE FRONT-THE SHADOW OF DISSOLUTION. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Dec. 8, 1879. King Alfonso has intrusted Schor Posada Herrera, President of the Congress, with the formation of a new Cabinet. Señor Herrera is now conferring with various party leaders. At the meeting of the Cabinet Council on Sunday, the Minister of Finance pointed out that the proposed fluancial reforms in Cuba would diminish the revenue receipts several millions, and that the burden of the decrease would fall on the Peninsula. He therefore begged Premier Martinez-Campos to put some other person in his place. Three other Minis ters made analogous declarations. The King had long conferences with various Ministers. A despatch from Madrid to the Daily News says:—"The leaders of the conservative party threatened to abandon and de-feat the Ministers if the scheme of rapid abolition of slavery and reform in Cuba was persisted in. Under these threats Premier Martinez-Campos permitted alterations to be made in the draft of the bill which have changed the whole tenor of the measure to such an extent as to convince the liberals that Premier Campos has completely surrendered to the conservatives." The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says he learns from Cuban members of the Cortes that the course pursued by Premier Martinez-Campos in submitting to the amendment of the Cuban reform bill, may lead to a serious development of the auton-omist movement in Cuba, when the creoles ome convinced that nothing can induce Spanish statesmen to depart from the fatal colonial policy which caused the first rising in Cuba and the loss of the American main. Later despatches from Madrid announce that Senor Herrera has failed to form a new Ministry, and the King has requested Senor Canovas del Cas-tillo to undertake the task.

COATING THE INSURGENTS OF CINQUE VILLAS TO SURBENDER-THE GOVERNMENT PREFERS

PERSAUSION TO PORCE. HAVANA, Dec. 8, 1879. HAVANA, Dec. 8, 1879.

Captain General Blanco has returned to Havans.

The general commanding the department of Cinco
Villas has issued a circular, saying that considering
the favorable condition of the province, and that
many of the scattered insurgents fear to surrender,
believing that they will not be pardoned, the term which pardon will be granted to all insurgents who surrender has, therefore, been prolonged to the 15th of December. To-day was observed as a

MATERIALS FOR THE NEW CABINET-THE THREE PARTIES FROM WHICH CANOVAS RECRUITS HIS PRESENT STRENGTH.

The destinies of Cubs are for the moment in the hands of Canovas del Castillo. The groups from which this celebrated statesman can draw his Minis-try are the groups on which his last Ministry depended for such stability as it enjoyed. They are three. The first is that of the extre erates, led in Martines Campos' Cabinet, as

moderates, led in Martines Campos' Cabinet, as in Canovas', by the Count of Toreno who has founded schools of agriculture and endowed a system of land surveying, has made scientific was against the phyllozors; has built the Hippodrome at Madrid, has instituted a society for the prevention of crueity to animals, has aided geographical societies, has supported laws of public instruction, has written the history of Phyllip II. has contributed to a number of Philip II., has contributed to a number of learned reviews, and enjoys, if not the reputation of a great statesman, at least the sub-stantial rewards of excellent administration. Among his more considerable henchmen are Señors Oropis, Cardenas, Barzanallans, Car-riquiri, Esteban Collantes and Alexandre de Castro, and it is, doubtless, in their number that Canovas will look for his firmest support. The second of his parties are the Unionists of other are to-day represented by Salaverris, the financier, and Calderon Collantes, formerly Minister of the constitutionals who, having shared in the revolution, afterward separated from Sagasta and the Duke de la Torre, some at the close of King Amadeus' reign and others after Alfonso's restoration. Their representatives in Canovas' Cab-inet were Romero Bobledo, Minister of the Interior, Lopez de Ayala, Minister of the Colonies, and Martin de Carrera, Guardian of the Scale. It was the part that such of their deputies as Elduayen, Alonzo Martinez, ing Canovas' policy; which presented the restora-tion to the world as a liberal solution of the political crisis which accepted certain doctrines of the revo-lution and prevented certain reactionary outbursts which would have been the death of the dynasty. To these heterogeneous elements must added the waifs and strays of Campos' Cabi Seffor Canovas has long been endeavoring to recon-cile the Ministorial groups. He has now an under-taking before him which may well daunt even a more resolute and a more skilful statesman than he.

# CABLE NOTES.

The Port's Berlin correspondent announces that the German government will immediately resume sales of its superfluous silver.

C. T. Getting & Co., merchants, of London, Bueno

Ayres and Montevideo, Corbet court, Gracechurch

Ayres and Montevideo, Corbot court, Gracechurch street, E. C., have suspended payment.

The operative cotton spinners of Oldham have applied for an increase of their wages ten per cent, in consequence of the improvement in the trade.

M. de Lesseps, the promoter of the Panama Ship Canal scheme, has sailed from St. Nazaire for Aspinwall. He is accompanied by his wife, three children

A despatch to the Daily News from Larnica that the cattle plague has broken out in the Island

of Cyprus. Several animals have died, and con-siderable alarm is felt lest the disease spread. M. Léon Chotteau had a private interview with M. Leon Chottean had a private interview with President Grévy yesterday, and presented a petition from inhabitants of New Orleans in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers between Havre and New Orleans. M. Chottesu pointed out the ad vantages of a French line of steamers touching at Baltimore. The petition will be submitted to a Cabinet Council. M. Chotteau sails for America from Havre on the 20th inst.

# CHINA AND JAPAN

Hone Kone, Nov. 13, 1879. Hone Kone, Nov. 13, 1879.

Extraordinary diplomatic rumors are in circulation, which require to be noticed to give assurance that no unusual negotiations are in progress, and that no unexpected alliances are contemplated. The reports point to the efforts of Russia to secure the o-operation of China in her projects in Central Asia, on the basis of promising support to China against Japan in the event of future difficulties; against Japan in the event of future difficulties; also to arrangements for unprecedented influence over the internal policy of Chins, claimed to have been secured by the isgenuity of the present Russian Envoy. As these stories will probably reach America and Europe, it is desirable to state that there is no shadow of any real change in the relations of China with Russia and Japan. The endeavors of Western agents to fement discord with Japan, which were observed and exposed by General Grant, are now believed to be wholly baffled, although there still remains the possibility that the government to attempt a diversion by an outside quarrel. This contingency, however, becomes daily less probable.

quarrel. This contingency, however, becomes daily less probable.

The Arctic explorer Nordenskjöld and the officers and crew of the Vega are receiving unbounded attention and hospitality from the authorities and people of Hong Kong.

Efforts to stir up till-feeling between Japan and China are still being made, by interested kuropean agents, but the Japanese government is fully alive to the wisdom of General Grant's counsel, and has resolved to maintain a pacific attitude unless absolutely forced to hostility.

ULTIMATUMS EXCHANGED.

COMMISSIONERS HATCH AND ADAMS DEMAND THE GUILTY UTES FOR THE LAST TIME AND OURAY STATES UPON WHAT CONDUITONS HE WILL SURRENDER THEM-A DRAMATIC CRISIS-SHALL THE MURDEREES BE TRIED IN COLOR-

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8, 1879. Special despatches to the Denver Tribune from Los Pinos, dated the 6th, represent that Saturday witnessed some decidedly animated occurrences at the Commissioners' meeting. After Jack had declined to inform the Commissioners what Indians had been concerned in the White River massacre, had been concerned in the White River massacre, the Indians retired to Ouray's house to debate what course to pursue. No Indians appeared at the agency till Saturday, but they seem to have been en-gaged at Ouray's in conducting the wildest dances and in making fiery speeches. A man was sent from the agency to Ouray's with feed for the horses of the Indians, and discovered from the noise on the inside that the Indians were greatly excited. Those that he saw were bedecked in feathers and war paint, and he was so frightened that he turned back and did not deliver the hay. On Saturday, at noon, the Utes came into the

agency and took seats inside the agency building. Jack, Colorow and twelve other White River Utes, and of course Oursy, were present.
When the Indians and the Commissioners
had taken seats General Hatch addressed
the Indians, setting forth the full demands of the Commissioners, their right to make the demands and the patience already exercised with the Utes. wait no longer. We want your finel answer, and we want no evasions." The list of the Utes charged by the agency women in taking part in the m

want no evasions." The list of the Utes charged by the agency women in taking part in the massacre was then read and the question put by General Hatch, "Will you surrender the men whose names are in this paper to be tried, and if guilty punished, and if innocent acquitted?" The question was put twice, and after a consultation evasive answers were returned both times. When the question was put twice, and after a consultation evasive answers were returned both times. When the question was presented the third time Oursy replied, without consulting the other Utes, "How do we know that these Indians you name were at White River at the time of the massacre, or, even if they were there, we do not know they were concerned in it. These women mentioned names which came first to their lips, whether they know them to have been present or not. We cannot depend on what they say." "That is what we depend on," said General Hatch.

ARMAGING SCENE.

General Adams then addressed the Indians, making a speech of over an hour's duration, saying, among other things, that the Commissioners did not want to punish Colorow, Jack and others who took participated in the massacre of the unarmed men at the agency, closing by saying, "We want those Utes and we will have them."

The Indians held a consultation in low tones among themselves, but did not seem inclined to reply at all, when General Hatch again rose and asked if the guilty Indians were to be surrendered, saying he had made the last appeal.

No one moved or spoke for a few moments, when Colorow lighted a big pipe—the "pape of peace." Each Indian present drew his knife and laid to on this knees, the question of peace or war being the one pending. Colorow then passed the pipe to the one pending. Colorow then passed the pipe to the one pending. Colorow then passed the pipe to the one pending to return the trief white sheath was in tront, and, snatching his knife out, threw it quivering and ringing upon the floor. Instantly every Indian present laid his hand upon his knife or pistol—th

In an adjoining room.

OURAY'S CONDIFION.

Finally Ouray spoke:—"We cannot deliver up those Indians unless they are tried in Washington; they must not be tried in Colorado. The Colorado people are all our enemies, and to give them up to be tried in this State would be to surrender them to a mob who would hang them. We will bring those twelve men here for you to see, and then those whom you decide guilty shall be taken to Washington and the President shall determine their guilt or innocence. Douglass will have to go; we know he was in the White River troubles, and you shall decide who else. Upou this condition and no other will we surrender the twelve men."

The chief spoke with great arrogance and boldness.

gree to take the Indians East.

BITTER INVECTIVE.

Colorow and Jack were immediately despatched to bring in the twelve Indians named, including Douglass and Porsune. They said they would return in the days. After they had gone Oursy again spoke, reitersting his statement that the Uses could not get justice in Coloredo, and could only get it in Washington. "You three," said Oursy (meaning Generals Hatch and Adams and their legal adviser, Valois), "are all my enemies: I am one against three. You hate me. You are all Colorado or New Mexico. You hate me. You are all Colorado or New men and a French devil. I have not one among you. You will not give me justice, as is why I want to go to Washington, where have at least one friend."

NEGOTIATIONS PROBABLY INSURED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Washington, Dec. 8, 1879.

The Ute affair has been brought to a successful conclusion by Secretary Schurz, who this evening received a despatch from the Los Pinoa Agency, stating that the Indians guilty of the Mecker massacre and the other hostile acts will be surrendered by the tribe on the condition that they shall be tried outside of Colorado and New Mexico, where they do not believe they would have a fair trial. They wish to be tried in Washington but the Secretary will probably show them that a trial in some Eastern community will secure them entire fair play. The negotiation which has thus happily closed will prevent a very difficult and costly happily closed will prevent a very difficult and costly Indian war, and will relieve the people of Colorado from all the uneasinesse and loss of such a war. Secretary Schurz deserves great credit for the firmness and skill with which he has managed the Utes. His object has been from the first to prevent a war, but at the same time to insist on the surrender for trial and punishment of the guity Utes. He has so far secured both these objects.

# ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1879. The United States marshal of this district has received from the police of Brooklyn, N. Y., the an-nouncement that, in compliance with a request from Boston, they arrested this morning Moulton M. Van Klick, chief officer of the ship Cashmere, which lately arrived from Ilqlio, Phillipine Islands. It is

lately arrived from Ilolio, Phillipine Islands. It is charged that he was the cause of the death of Christian Holsenson, one of the crew.

It has been ascertained that a second death occurred during the voyage—that of John Jefferson, aged forty-five years, who was in the best of health when he shipped, but was, as the sailors allege, so badly treated by the mate, whose tyranny commenced soon after the ship left New York, that he died three months afterward. The crew make astonishing reports of cruelty practiced on board the ship, and say Yan Klick had frequently threstened Jefferson's life.

life.

Captain Oliver, of the Cashmere, was also arrested here to-day for complicity in the alloged murder of Christian Holsensen, one of his crew.

Van Klick, the mate, will be brought here and tried as principal in the case.

NEW YORK SHARPERS OUTWITTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Pirrsnung, Pa., Dec. 8, 1879.

A well known lawyer of this city to-day received check for collection for \$1,500. It was sent to him by an old and reliable collection bureau in New York, and the lawyer supposed it was all right and went to collect the money. He called at the bank on which the check was drawn and found that T. F. Scott, who had drawn it, had no money there, but the following remarkable story was then made

the following remarkable story was then made public:—

Mr. T. F. Scott, an elderly man, is one of the the wealthy and respected merchants of this city. He was in New York a few days ago, when a young man seco-ted him on Broadway, who called him by name, and said he was a nephew of John Shoenberger, of Pittsburg. He persuaded Mr. Scott to go with him into a room on the top of a tall building somewhere on Broadway to identify him, as he said he had drawn a lottery prize. The old confidence game was then played, but Mr. Scott would not lose any money and attempted to leave the room, but a burley negro prevented him. The young man and another man demanded \$1,500, and said if they did not get the money he would soon be floating in the East River. He had only a little money, but they said his check would do. He agreed to this, but drew the check on a bank where he had no deposit and was then released by the mon, who seemed to know his financial standing. The old gent them as left New York hurriedly and did not have time to hunt the men up again. Naturally the check was not paid.

#### HELP FOR IRELAND.

Liberry y Congres

A MASS MEETING AT ST. LOUIS TO DENOUNCE THE WRONGS OF IRISHMEN-RESOLUTIONS CALLING UPON THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT TO CORRECT ABUSES.

The mass meetings to consider the condition of Ireland and devise means to aid the suffering easantry of that country was an immense several of their civic societies were present in regalis, with music and banners. Peter L. Foy presided, assisted by about three dred vice presidents selected from the most prominent and influential control of the most prominent and influential citizens of the city, irrespective of creed and nationality. The speakers were President Foy, Colonel Don Morrison, ex-Lieutenant Governor Charles P. Johnson, Father O'Reilly, Joseph Pulitzer, Colonel A. W. Slayback, William L. Darcey, D. H. MacAdam and Samuel Frakine.

The political condition of Ireland was generally ignored by the speakers, especial attention being paid to the suffering and want of the people and the hardships arising from land laws and the exactions of arbitrary landlords.

Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adouted, declaring that the citizens of St.

hardships arising from land laws and the exactions of arbitrary landlords.

Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted, declaring that the citizens of St. Louis extend to the suffering people of Ireland earnest sympathy and commiseration, deploring the evils which affect them, but more still the causes which affect them, but more still the causes which make these evils possible and periodical, holding that all legitimate government should be of the people, by the people and for the people, and deprecating and denouncing the viclation of every principle of law which makes the government of Ireland a government of Englishmen, by Englishmen and for Englishmen, and declaring the first duty of the government is the protection of life, liberty and property, and grieving that many instances of English rule in Ireland seem to be a system of extirpation, oppression and robbery; holding as a fundamental principle of ucpular rights that the land of every nation belongs to the people thereof and, considering the enormous accumulation of land in the hands of a few stumbling blocks to Irish prosperity, an outrage on the people, making justice herself frot in the trappings of law.

The closing resolutions were given entire, as follows:—

The closing resolutions were given entire, as follows:—

Resolved, That a peasant proprietary being the only stable foundation of national peace and prospecty, it is the dity of the government in Ireland to assert the right of eminent domain and place the comforts of a home within the reach of Irish frugality, industry and commy. Resolved, That the failure on the part of the English government to correct the ovils of the present powernment to correct the ovils of the present of bearing the appeal to the part of the failure of the present of bearing the appeal to the control of the control of the failure of the present of the people and shutting the ears of national control of the present inciting robellion and the shedding of blood, by leaving no other alternative but resistance to infquitous laws or servite submission to intolectable wrongs.

Resolved, Thest while thus holding the government responsible for all the disquiet and distress in Ireland, yet counselling peaceful methods of reform, we claim the lumble privilege of feeding our brothron whom English laws have made hangry, of clothing a brave people whom English rapacity has left naked; and of saving to country and hope a people, a race, which English indifference shandons to die.

Resolved, That we make this expression of our feelings and purposes by transmitting these resolutions to the people and preses of Ireland.

The meeting continued until a late hour, and

The meeting continued until a late hour, and much interest and sympathy were manifested by all present.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO VISIT CUBA-GENERAL PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE ON THE ISLAND. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1879.

The Commission appointed by the President under authority of an act of Congress to proceed to Cuba and to remain there for a period of three months for the purpose of collecting information in relation to yellow fever has submitted a preliminary report to the National Board of Health. The document is very voluminous, and contains a great deal of in formation of importance regarding the disease. In fever prevails in Cubs the report says:-

fever prevails in Cubs the report says:—

The most general result is that yellow fever habitually prevails in every place in Cubs from which reports were received, provided these places are of any size or commercial importance and centain any considerable number of unscellmated persons to furnish food for the widespread poison. In this particular, also, medical authorities as well as intelligent residents of Cubs have for the most part misled the profession. Before leaving the United States the most absolute assurances were given by natives or ex-residents of Cubs, and even in Cubs itself these assurances were confidently repeated, that yellow fever never occurred in this, that or the other place. Diligent inquiry was made for all such accessible places, and diligent investigation invariably proved that these assurances were false, and that they were founded upon a comparatively slight prevalence of the disease, due in a large measure to the small number of unscellmated visitors or residents at such places. Detailed proofs of these facts are possessed in abundance. It is very certain that the prevalence of yellow fever is not equally marked in all places. This varies greatly in different places and in different years at the same place, and this variation is at times independent, apparently, of the amount of unscellmated material.

# THE MASSACHUSETTS HAVDEN

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8, 1879. H. C. Hartwell, counsel for Francis E. Hayden, opened for the defence to-day. He claimed that the arsenic found in the body either came there by the administration of bismuth by Dr. Jewett, or by sui-

cide of the deceased arising from her many troubles. The prisoner was called to the stand. His testimony was confined to the details of his sister's sickness and the manner in which he purchased various medicines, mixed them and administered them to his sister. His testimony during the morning session did not embody any vital evidence.

Upon the reassembling of the court the defendant resumed the stand and continued his testimony. He said he made all haste to secure the services of a dector upon discovering that his sister was seriously ill, and described the affectionate relations between them and her sisterly remark to him when near the end of life. Witness exhibited deep emotion when describing the approach of her death, and his distress was shared by many in the court room. His statement was eliminative of the explanation of the circumstances advanced by the prosecution. The bottle containing the white substance which he threw away, as testined to on the first day of the trial, was explained as containing a small quantity of oxalic acid and the witness averred he took no pains to concel his throwing it away. His objections to an autopay were altogether on account of the aversion his sister had frequently expressed to circumstances of that character.

After a cross-examination at some length the

After a cross-examination at some length the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

# KENTUCKY MOB LAW.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1879. Advices from Grayson, Ky., state that on Saturday last three hundred Elliot county "regulators" visited Clifty Crock settlement and cap

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9-1 A. M.
Indications.

For the South Atlantic States, higher pressure partly cloudy weather, except in the southern portion, nearly stationary temperature.

For the Middle States and New England, rising and

For the Middle states and New Angiand, rising and high barometer, colder northerly winds, veering to easterly and partly cloudy weather, followed in for-mer by falling barometer, and Tuesday night by alowly rising temperature and rain, partly as snow in northern portion.

For the Middle and North Pacific coast regions

clear or cloudy weather.

a For the canal regions of New York, New Jersey and Northern Permsylvania, the temperature will probably fall below freezing on Tuesday night.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Escapaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw, Alpens, Section 4, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, San dusky, Cleveland, Section 5 and Eric.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1878. 1879. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 3A. M. 31 45 3:30 P. M. 38 54 6A. M. 31 44 6 P. M. 36 50 9A. M. 33 49 9 P. M. 37 47 12 M. 35 53 12 P. M. 37 44 Average temperature yesterday. 48% Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 34%

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clas endon. Congressman John H. Camp, of Lyons, Y., and ex-Governor Frederick Smyth, of New Ham shire, are at the Fifth Avenue. Senator D. B. St. John, of Newburg, and Rufus W. Peckham, of Al-bany, are at the Brunswick. B. S. W. Clark, New York State Superintendent of Public Works, is at the St. James. Attorney General Schoonmaker, of Albany, and Major Edward Molyneux, of the British Army, are at the Windsor. General Israel Vog United States Army, is at the Hoffman. Major V iam M. Dunn, Dr. P. B. Brown and Captain C. W. Raymond, United States Army, are at the Gilsey. Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, United States Navy, and art Robson are at the Metropolitan

#### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamships Abyssinis, for Queenstown and Liverpool, and Labrador, for Havre, will sail from this port on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office.

at half-past eleven A. M., and for France direct at

The NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

CHURCHYARD COUGHS ARE EVILS OF THE past. Any cough however violent, can be cured by HONRY OF HOREHOUND AND TAIL. Sold by druggist PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

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appointments, and with piesarse recommend it to my fellow Americans."—J. M. Lucco, United States Consul,
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resort for American travellers was reopened on June 7 by
Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart, M. F., and Mr. A. M. Sullivas,
M. P. About 120 gentlemen sat down to a splendid lunchcon in the dining room, including the Hon. S. R. Packard,
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